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the four years under the new plan. These results are in detailed figures, illustrated with frequent diagrams and always summarized in non-technical language for the citizen at large.

The effect is a strong defense of city manager government, but criticisms are included, mistakes are indicated and opportunities for improvement suggested. Perhaps there might have been more of the latter, but the preface states "it is not concerned with the theories of government . . . contained in this or other forms of municipal management."

The book is the first real appraisal of the earliest practical experiment with a city manager, and it is able, honest and interesting. It serves also as a merited recognition of the large part taken by Mr. John H. Patterson in fighting the fight for effective city government in Dayton and in the United States, and by Colonel Henry M. Waite, the first manager, whose courage, integrity and ability defeated vigorous efforts to destroy the beginnings of the city manager movement—a program that now offers many benefits at least to moderate-sized cities.

LENT D. UPSON.

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What of the City? America's Greatest Issue—City Planning.

What it is and How to go about it to Achieve Success. By

WALTER D. MOODY. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg and Company. 1919. Pp. 441.)

Walter D. Moody's new book *What of the City?* is a much needed contribution to city planning literature. The author states the aim of the volume as twofold: First, to provide, through the accomplishments and experience of Chicago, inspiration and guidance for the professional city planner; and second, to spur to action the citizens of other municipalities.

While the book tells mainly the story of the Chicago plan, and at times in somewhat exaggerated terms, it will be directly helpful to any city in showing both the authorities and the citizens how to go about city planning and how to achieve success. Chicago is virtually the only large American city that has taken the planning of the whole city seriously. Chicago's methods have been more logical, more persistent, and more systematic than those of any other city. The story is convincingly presented in Mr. Moody's book. Especially valuable are the chapters dealing with city planning as a new profession,

and with publicity, or the making of sound public opinion, which is perhaps the most neglected phase today of many otherwise comprehensive city planning programs.

Some of the main facts which Mr. Moody records in the effort of Chicago to "put across" its city plan are as follows: (1) A report on *The Plan of Chicago*, costing \$85,000; (2) a popular booklet on the same subject, of which 165,000 copies were distributed; (3) a notable pamphlet entitled *Fifty Millions for Nothing*; (4) the active coöperation of the clergy, secured and directed through the publication by the City Plan Commission of "Seed Thoughts for Sermons;" (5) the official adoption of Wacker's *Manual of the Plan of Chicago* as a textbook for the Chicago public schools; (6) a popular illustrated lecture on "The Plan of Chicago," reaching directly 175,000 people; (7) a two reel moving picture feature entitled "A Tale of One City;" (8) the local newspapers—publishers, editors, reporters, feature writers, and cartoonists—all coöperating intelligently and generously to carry to the people the far-reaching benefits contained in Chicago's plan.

The book is particularly timely in these days of reconstruction, days in which civic building should be inaugurated, but in which little can be accomplished unless deep-rooted in democratic methods.

The illustrations are numerous, the best being those dealing with Chicago.

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MINOR NOTICES

Students of Canadian affairs, both past and present, will be greatly interested in Sir John Willison's *Reminiscences* which have been published in an attractive volume by Messrs. McClelland and Stewart (Toronto, pp. 351). The author is a veteran journalist who has had, during the past forty years, an intimate knowledge of public men and events in his own country. He has enjoyed the confidence of prime ministers, parliamentarians, and politicians. But that is not all. To this intimacy of knowledge he joins a firm grasp of government as a science, and he writes with a practiced hand. The result is a book of uncommon value and genuine interest. It is replete with shrewd observations, judicious comments on a multitude of things, and an unusual array of good stories. Unlike many books of its general type, moreover, this one is wholly free from malice; its author appears to bear no ill will towards any man, living or dead. On the other hand